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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Dec 17	The CA Lexicon available in the CAPLUS and CA files
NEWS 3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7	May 07	DGENE Reload
NEWS 8	Jun 20	Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS 9	JUL 13	New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's DWPI and DPCI
NEWS 10	Aug 23	In-process records and more frequent updates now in MEDLINE
NEWS 11	Aug 23	PAGE IMAGES FOR 1947-1966 RECORDS IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 12	Aug 23	Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Sep 17	IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 14	Oct 09	Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents Index
NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS	August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Dec 2001 (20011210/ED)

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=> **s oxygenated (P) water**
```
         18165 OXYGENATED
       1712185 WATER
        198138 WATERS
       1757758 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L1        2392 OXYGENATED (P) WATER
```

=> **s l1 and (solution or medicinal or saline or treatment)**
```
        185843 SOLUTION
        220696 SOLUTIONS
        397710 SOLUTION
                 (SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
       1693247 SOLN
        802958 SOLNS
       2157561 SOLN
                 (SOLN OR SOLNS)
       2240324 SOLUTION
                 (SOLUTION OR SOLN)
         17098 MEDICINAL
           643 MEDICINALS
         17654 MEDICINAL
                 (MEDICINAL OR MEDICINALS)
         80403 SALINE
           303 SALINES
         80574 SALINE
                 (SALINE OR SALINES)
       1537818 TREATMENT
        144608 TREATMENTS
       1617579 TREATMENT
                 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)
L2         822 L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)
```

=> **s l2 and preservative**
```
         19545 PRESERVATIVE
         20034 PRESERVATIVES
         29893 PRESERVATIVE
                 (PRESERVATIVE OR PRESERVATIVES)
L3           3 L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
```

=> **d l3 1-3 all**

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2001:432812 HCAPLUS
DN 135:36940
TI Dye compositions for keratin fibers comprising a nonionic compound
IN Bone, Eric; Mori, Harumi; Yamada, Hidetoshi
PA L'oreal, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-13
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1106167	A2	20010613	EP 2000-310764	20001204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001220331	A2	20010814	JP 2000-369312	20001204
	US 2001032368	A1	20011025	US 2000-727585	20001204
PRAI	JP 1999-345546	A	19991203		

OS MARPAT 135:36940
AB The present invention relates to a dye compn. for keratin fibers, in particular for human keratin fibers such as hair, comprising, at lest one dye [oxidn. dye (base and/or coupler) or direct dye], and at least one nonionic compd. of the general formula R(OCH2CH2)nOR1 (R = C10-30 alkyl; R1 = C10-30 alkyl; n = 1-100). The present invention also relates to processes and devices for dyeing using the aforesaid compns. For example, a two-part hair dye compn. was prepd. comprising (A) oxyethylenated fatty alc. 21, lauric acid 3, cetylstearyl alc. 11.5, polyacrylic acid 0.4, silica 1.2, opacifying agent 2, propylene glycol 10, a cationic polymer as 60% aq. **soln.** 5, Merquat 280 3.7, sequestering agent as needed, reducing agent as needed, 20% ammonia 11, oxidn. dye as needed, and **water** up to 100 parts, and (B) Elfacos GT 282S 6.0 g, diisopropyl adipate 50 g, C12-15 benzoate 10 g, **preservatives** as needed, and **water** up to 100 g. At the moment of use, 10 g of compn. A was mixed with 1 g of compn. B and 15 g of **oxygenated water soln.** at 20 vols. A thick and stable compn. was obtained. The compn. obtained was applied to locks of permed hair contg. 90% white hairs. After pausing 30 min, the locks were rinsed, then washed with shampoo, rinsed again and then dried. The hair was dyed to a natural brown color.
ST hair dye polyelectrolyte surfactant
IT Dyes
(acid; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(amphoteric; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Surfactants
(anionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Dyes
Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(cationic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Anthraquinone dyes
Azo dyes

Oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Keratins
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
(dyes, oxidative; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
(dyes; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(naphthoquinone; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(natural; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(nitrobenzene; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Salts, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of peroxy acids; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(org.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(redox; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxy acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(triarylmethane; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(xanthine; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
(zwitterionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 91-20-3D, Naphthalene, hydroxylated 95-55-6, o-Aminophenol 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 110-86-1, Pyridine, biological studies 120-72-9, Indole, biological studies 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 124-43-6 496-15-1, Indoline 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol

612-76-0, m-Diphenol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7789-31-3D, Bromic acid, alkali metal salts 17126-46-4D, Hydrogen hexacyanoferrate, alkali metal salts 53694-17-0, Merquat 280 68393-49-7 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 223104-80-1
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**oxygenated**; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water contg.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1987:162249 HCAPLUS
DN 106:162249
TI Fate and movement of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in an aquifer contaminated by wood-**treatment** chemicals
AU Pereira, Wilfred E.; Rostad, Colleen E.; Updegraff, David M.; Bennett, Jon L.
CS Denver Fed. Cent., US Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA
SO Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (1987), 6(3), 163-76
CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268
DT Journal
LA English
CC 61-2 (Water)
Section cross-reference(s): 43
AB Infiltration of wastes contg. creosote and pentachlorophenol from surface impoundments at an abandoned wood **treatment** facility near Pensacola, Florida, resulted in contamination of the underlying sand and gravel aquifer. Pond sludges and sediments near the source were contaminated with 2- to 5-ring azaarenes having log Kow values of 2.0-5.6 (Kow is an n-octanol/**water** partition coeff.). However, the groundwater contained only azaarenes and their **oxygenated** and methylated derivs. having log Kow values of <3.5. These compds. also were present in coal tar-contaminated groundwater at a site near St. Louis Park, Minnesota. Lab. anaerobic degrdn. studies and on-site observations indicated that **oxygenated** azaarenes probably were biotransformation products of reactions mediated by indigenous microbial populations. Microbial N-methylation, C-methylation, and O-methylation reactions are reported here for the 1st time. In the presence of nutrients and C sources such as OAc- and propionate, all azaarenes studied were either partially or completely degraded. Evidence for the microbial degrdn. of azaarenes in groundwater from anaerobic zones is presented. **Oxygenated** azaarenes were relatively more **water**-sol., mobile, and persistent in hydrogeol. environments.
ST azaarene groundwater pollution wood processing; biotransformation anaerobic azaarene groundwater pollution; aquifer contamination wood processing chem
IT Water pollution
(by wood-**treatment** chems., of groundwater, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in, of florida)
IT Wood **preservatives**
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in relation to)

IT Methylation
(of azaarenes, by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT Wood
(**treatment** of, compds. for, groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in)
IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)
IT 15113-00-5P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydroxymethylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 491-30-5P, 1-Hydroxyisoquinoline 4594-71-2P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in isoquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 607-66-9P, 4-Methyl-2(1H)-quinolinone 2584-47-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in methylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 59-31-4P, 2(1H)-Quinolinone 606-43-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in quinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 59-31-4 86-74-8, Carbazole 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies 91-63-4, 2-Methylquinoline 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 260-94-6, Acridine 491-30-5 491-35-0, 4-Methylquinoline 578-95-0
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to, of Florida)
IT 7727-37-9
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1965:447269 HCAPLUS
DN 63:47269
OREF 63:8619f,8620a-b
TI Wax-polyethylene paper-coating emulsions containing solubilized proteins
IN Behnke, John M.
PA NOPCO Chemical Co.
SO 5 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
NCL 260008000
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3192172		19650629	US	19610317

AB Sapond., **oxygenated** paraffin waxes are used as the primary emulsifiers. As secondary emulsifiers, 1-15% H2O-solubilized soybean protein or casein are claimed; mixts. of the emulsions with polymer latexes are also

claimed. As **water** softeners, silicates and phosphates may be present. For example, 21 lb. paraffin wax, m. 150-5°F., and 18.7 lb. of a Fischer-Tropsch wax were melted together at 110°, and 7 lb. of polyethylene of mol. wt. 7000 was added. Concurrently, 5.38 lb. primary emulsifier **soln.** was prepd., consisting of 0.48 lb. **oxygenated** hard paraffin wax and 0.05 lb. NaOH dispersed in H2O at 100°. As the secondary emulsifier, H2O 45.2, casein 1.8, 28% NH4OH 14, Na4P4O12 0.11, and 37.5% aq. Na2Si4O9 0.28 lb. were mixed in a 3rd vessel at 100°. The 2 emulsifier **solns.** were then combined and the molten mixt. of wax and polyethylene added to give a dispersion, which was emulsified by passing through a homogenizer at 4500 psi. and 100° giving emulsion particles of <2 μ size. The emulsion was cooled rapidly to 40° and HCHO was added as a **preservative**; it was stable for >6 months. To 15 lb. of the emulsion, 15 lb. of an aq. emulsion contg. 50% poly(vinyl acetate) (I) solids and 15 lb. of an aq. latex contg. 50% solids comprising I and acrylic acid were added at room temp. to give a wax-latex emulsion of similar storage stability. Both the wax emulsion and the wax-latex mixt. were coated on paper and dried at 300°F. as 1-mil coatings. These were nonblocking, resistant to penetration by turpentine, H2O, castor oil, and corn oil during a 1-week test period, and did not crack when creased.

```
=> s oxygenated water
         18165 OXYGENATED
       1712185 WATER
        198138 WATERS
       1757758 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L4          551 OXYGENATED WATER
                 (OXYGENATED(W)WATER)

=> s l4 and sports
          1693 SPORTS
L5           0 L4 AND SPORTS

=> s l4 and skin
        158976 SKIN
          5661 SKINS
        161854 SKIN
                 (SKIN OR SKINS)
L6           6 L4 AND SKIN

=> d l6 1-6 all

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 6  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
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Full Text | Citing References

```
AN   1989:463717  HCAPLUS
DN   111:63717
TI   Method for introducing gas into water in superequilibrum quantity,
     apparatus for carrying out the method and water produced by the method
IN   Ott, Walter H.; Kehrli, Juerg H.
PA   Harrier, Inc., USA
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  B01F003-04
     ICS  B01F005-00
CC   61-5 (Water)
     Section cross-reference(s): 16, 19, 60, 63
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
```

PI	EP 312642	A1	19890426	EP 1987-115583	19871023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 8807848	A	19890726	ZA 1988-7848	19881020
	IL 88116	A1	19921115	IL 1988-88116	19881020
	EP 314015	A1	19890503	EP 1988-117600	19881021
	EP 314015	B1	19940706		
	EP 314015	B2	19970709		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8903724	A1	19890505	WO 1988-EP948	19881021
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8826145	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26145	19881021
	AU 604584	B2	19901220		
	JP 01199634	A2	19890811	JP 1988-264251	19881021
	BR 8807270	A	19900301	BR 1988-7270	19881021
	JP 02501990	T2	19900705	JP 1988-508794	19881021
	JP 2760534	B2	19980604		
	HU 54071	A2	19910128	HU 1988-6280	19881021
	ES 2056091	T3	19941001	ES 1988-117600	19881021
	CN 1033577	A	19890705	CN 1988-107298	19881022
	DD 297774	A5	19920123	DD 1988-321031	19881024
	DK 8903108	A	19890622	DK 1989-3108	19890622
	FI 8903095	A	19890622	FI 1989-3095	19890622
	NO 8902594	A	19890823	NO 1989-2594	19890622
PRAI	EP 1987-115583		19871023		
	EP 1988-116219		19880930		
	WO 1988-EP948		19881021		

AB A gas, e.g. O2, O3, CO2, He, or Ar, is introduced into water in superequil. amts. by moving and circulating the water to form an intensive vortex similar to a tornado funnel and exposing the surface of the funnel to the gas. The circulation is maintained until every water particle has entered and left the vortex 100 times. The gas is then in a stable and bound state. The app. for the method has a balloon-like container with a tapered lower part and an oblique and tangential inlet duct somewhat below the largest diam. of the balloon. The feedback circulation path includes a pump and a resonator between the lower end of the container and the duct. The resonator forces the water flowing there through to rotate in a plane normal to the flow direction creating a vortex. **Oxygenated water** formed by this process was found to stimulate blood coagulation, reduce alc. effects on people, reduce yeast infections on **skin**, reduce frostbite, and promote seed germination.

ST gas uptake water superequil app

IT Wastewater treatment
Water purification
(gas uptake in, at superequil. levels)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7440-37-1P, Argon, uses and miscellaneous 7440-59-7P, Helium, uses and miscellaneous 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous 10028-15-6P, Ozone, uses and miscellaneous
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(water contg. superequil. amts. of, prepn. of)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:209144 HCAPLUS
DN 102:209144
TI Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetic use
IN Herzog, Paul; Herzog-Thomander, Karin
PA Switz.
SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 3 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 647145	A	19850115	CH 1981-1995	19810324

AB Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** and compds. from milk, oily compds. and emulsifiers. Since the oily phase of milk is a very fine dispersion it is easily transported across the **skin** by the **oxygenated water**. Thus, glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1] 160, paraffin oil 160, cetyl alc. [36653-82-4] 160, liq. petrolatum 300 and Tween 80 [9005-65-6] 50 g were mixed in a std. mixing app. This mixt. (300 g) was mixed with 1 L of a mixt. of cow milk and water (1:2) at 70°. This was followed by the addn. of 0.8 L distd. water contg. 200 mL **oxygenated water** (30%).
ST milk **oxygenated water** emulsion cosmetic
IT Milk
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and)
IT Paraffin oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and milk and)
IT Cosmetics
(emulsions, oil-in-water, **oxygenated water** and milk for)
IT 112-92-5 9005-65-6 31566-31-1 36653-82-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and milk and)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. milk and)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1984:616462 HCAPLUS
DN 101:216462
TI Ointment containing arsenic and cassava flour for cancer treatment
IN Darcheux, Mario
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K035-78
ICA A61K033-36; A61K033-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2539993	A1	19840803	FR 1983-1408	19830128

AB An ointment contg. As 2, cassava flour 2, **oxygenated water** 2, cognac 2 and a medicinal plant (moucou-moucou) 2 g is useful for **skin** cancer treatment. Remission of a tumor is obsd. at the end of 2 mo after application.
ST **skin** cancer ointment; cognac **skin** cancer; cassava flour **skin** cancer; plant medicinal **skin** cancer; arsenic ointment **skin** cancer
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(arsenic and cognac and cassava flour in ointments as **skin**)

IT Moucou-moucou
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(cognac, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT Cassava
(flour, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT 7440-38-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1984:25946 HCAPLUS
DN 100:25946
TI Cosmetics containing **oxygenated water**
PA Watanabe, Shizuho, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC A61K007-00
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58185512	A2	19831029	JP 1982-67493	19820423
	JP 03068843	B4	19911030		

AB Cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** which maintains a const. pH and activates **skin** metab. when applied to the **skin**. The **oxygenated water** is prepd. by aeration of water with air contg. O3. Thus, a mixt. of alc. 40, L-menthol 0.07, D-camphor 0.07, and perfume 0.3% was added to O3-contg. 55.56% and 4% 1,3-butylene glycol and mixed to obtain a hair tonic.
ST ozone water cosmetic; hair prepn ozone water
IT Hair preparations
(ozone-contg. water for)
IT Cosmetics
(water contg. ozone for)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ozone-contg., for cosmetics)
IT 10028-15-6, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water contg., for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1982:584345 HCAPLUS
DN 97:184345
TI Environmentally favorable liming of **skins**
IN Fekete, Kalman; Karnischer, Tamas; Malovecz, Istvan; Tuba, Istvan; Lukasics, Bela; Makk, Antal; Princz, Zoltan; Szabo, Antal
PA Bor-, Mubor- es Cipoipari Kutato Intezet, Hung.
SO Belg., 16 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 892433	A1	19820910	BE 1982-10450	19820310
	HU 24330	O	19830128	HU 1981-616	19810311
	HU 181796	B	19831112		
	FR 2501717	A1	19820917	FR 1982-3987	19820310
	FR 2501717	B1	19851115		
	WO 8203228	A1	19820930	WO 1982-HU9	19820310
	W: AT, DE, JP, NL, RO, SU, US				
	NL 8220057	A	19830201	NL 1982-20057	19820310
	JP 58500252	T2	19830217	JP 1982-500849	19820310
	JP 01040880	B4	19890831		
	DE 3237431	T	19831020	DE 1982-3237431	19820310
	AT 8209013	A	19840915	AT 1982-9013	19820310
	AT 377781	B	19850425		
	CS 232721	B2	19850214	CS 1982-1678	19820311
	DD 210078	A5	19840530	DD 1982-238272	19820318
	US 4457759	A	19840703	US 1982-440222	19821029
	RO 88178	B3	19860228	RO 1982-109004	19821109
PRAI	HU 1981-616		19810311		
	WO 1982-HU9		19820310		

AB Pigskins are subjected to enzymic unhairing and to liming (to destroy hair) with a liquor contg. ≤2% Na2S and/or NaSH, and the liquor (before removal of **skins**) is treated with Mn sulfate and **oxygenated water** to oxidize sulfide ions, giving a less noxious liquor. Thus, pigskins were subjected to enzymic unhairing, rinsed, treated with 30% water (based on **skins**) in the presence of 1% of a 60% Na2S soln. for 90 min, treated with 70% water contg. 4% Ca(OH)2 for ~16 h, treated with 100% water and 0.04% Mn sulfate for 15 min, treated with 5% **oxygenated water** during 10 min, and agitated for 150 min to oxidize sulfide ions. The liquor was removed, and the hides were processed to prep. leather.

ST pigskin liming pollution control; sulfide oxidn pigskin liming; manganese catalyst oxidn sulfide; hide liming pollution control

IT Oxidation catalysts
(manganese sulfate, for sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT Hide
(pigskin, liming of, oxidn. of sulfide ions in, for pollution control)

IT 10124-55-7
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for oxidn. of sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT 1313-82-2, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. of, in liquor from liming of pigskins, for pollution control)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1977:465529 HCAPLUS
DN 87:65529
TI Cutaneous respiration in three freshwater teleosts
AU Kirsch, R.; Nonnotte, G.
CS Lab. Physiol. Comp. Regul., CNRS, Strasbourg, Fr.
SO Respir. Physiol. (1977), 29(3), 339-54
CODEN: RSPYAK
DT Journal
LA English
CC 12-2 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)
AB Cutaneous O consumption was the same (4.5 nmol/cm^2/min) in the eel (Anguilla anguilla), trout (Salmo gairdnerii), and tench (Tinca tinca). It accounted for 35% of total O consumption in the eel; 23% in the tench, which lives in poorly **oxygenated water**; and 13% in the trout living in

highly **oxygenated water**. Cutaneous O consumption was equal to (Salmo and Tinca) or greater than (Anguilla) cutaneous O uptake from the external medium. Consequently, the **skin** in these 3 speceis is not an O exchanger for the benefit of other organs.

ST respiration **skin** fish; Anguilla respiration **skin**; Salmo respiration **skin**; Tinca respiration **skin**

IT Animal respiration
(by **skin**, of fish)

IT Anguilla anguilla
Salmo gairdneri
Tench
(respiration by **skin** of)

IT **Skin**, metabolism
(respiration by, of fish)

=> **file stnguide**

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.79	51.00

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.29	-5.29

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:58:33 ON 12 DEC 2001

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Dec 7, 2001 (20011207/UP).

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NEWS  3  Feb 06   Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS  4  Feb 16   TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS  5  Apr 23   Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS  6  Apr 23   PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS  7  May 07   DGENE Reload
NEWS  8  Jun 20   Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
NEWS  9  JUL 13   New SDI alert frequency now available in Derwent's
                  DWPI and DPCI
NEWS 10  Aug 23   In-process records and more frequent updates now in
                  MEDLINE
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                  to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 14  Oct 09   Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
                  Index
NEWS 15  Oct 09   Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16  Oct 15   Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17  Oct 22   Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18  Oct 22   DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19  Oct 29   AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20  Nov 19   New Search Capabilities  USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21  Nov 19   TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22  Nov 29   COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23  Nov 29   DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24  Nov 30   Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25  Dec 10   WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26  Dec 10   DGENE BLAST Homology Search

NEWS EXPRESS  August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
              CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
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```
=> s oxygenated (P) water
         18165 OXYGENATED
       1712185 WATER
        198138 WATERS
       1757758 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L1        2392 OXYGENATED (P) WATER

=> s l1 and (solution or medicinal or saline or treatment)
        185843 SOLUTION
        220696 SOLUTIONS
        397710 SOLUTION
                 (SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
       1693247 SOLN
        802958 SOLNS
       2157561 SOLN
                 (SOLN OR SOLNS)
       2240324 SOLUTION
                 (SOLUTION OR SOLN)
         17098 MEDICINAL
           643 MEDICINALS
         17654 MEDICINAL
                 (MEDICINAL OR MEDICINALS)
         80403 SALINE
           303 SALINES
         80574 SALINE
                 (SALINE OR SALINES)
       1537818 TREATMENT
        144608 TREATMENTS
       1617579 TREATMENT
                 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)
L2         822 L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)

=> s l2 and preservative
         19545 PRESERVATIVE
         20034 PRESERVATIVES
         29893 PRESERVATIVE
                 (PRESERVATIVE OR PRESERVATIVES)
L3           3 L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
```

=> **d l3 1-3 all**

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2001:432812 HCAPLUS
DN 135:36940
TI Dye compositions for keratin fibers comprising a nonionic compound
IN Bone, Eric; Mori, Harumi; Yamada, Hidetoshi
PA L'oreal, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-13
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1106167	A2	20010613	EP 2000-310764	20001204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001220331	A2	20010814	JP 2000-369312	20001204
	US 2001032368	A1	20011025	US 2000-727585	20001204
PRAI	JP 1999-345546	A	19991203		

OS MARPAT 135:36940
AB The present invention relates to a dye compn. for keratin fibers, in particular for human keratin fibers such as hair, comprising, at lest one dye [oxidn. dye (base and/or coupler) or direct dye], and at least one nonionic compd. of the general formula R(OCH2CH2)nOR1 (R = C10-30 alkyl; R1 = C10-30 alkyl; n = 1-100). The present invention also relates to processes and devices for dyeing using the aforesaid compns. For example, a two-part hair dye compn. was prepd. comprising (A) oxyethylenated fatty alc. 21, lauric acid 3, cetylstearyl alc. 11.5, polyacrylic acid 0.4, silica 1.2, opacifying agent 2, propylene glycol 10, a cationic polymer as 60% aq. **soln.** 5, Merquat 280 3.7, sequestering agent as needed, reducing agent as needed, 20% ammonia 11, oxidn. dye as needed, and **water** up to 100 parts, and (B) Elfacos GT 282S 6.0 g, diisopropyl adipate 50 g, C12-15 benzoate 10 g, **preservatives** as needed, and **water** up to 100 g. At the moment of use, 10 g of compn. A was mixed with 1 g of compn. B and 15 g of **oxygenated water soln.** at 20 vols. A thick and stable compn. was obtained. The compn. obtained was applied to locks of permed hair contg. 90% white hairs. After pausing 30 min, the locks were rinsed, then washed with shampoo, rinsed again and then dried. The hair was dyed to a natural brown color.
ST hair dye polyelectrolyte surfactant
IT Dyes
(acid; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(amphoteric; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Surfactants
(anionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Dyes
Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(cationic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Anthraquinone dyes
Azo dyes

Oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Keratins
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
(dyes, oxidative; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
(dyes; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(naphthoquinone; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(natural; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(nitrobenzene; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Salts, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of peroxy acids; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(org.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(redox; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxy acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(triarylmethane; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(xanthine; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
(zwitterionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 91-20-3D, Naphthalene, hydroxylated 95-55-6, o-Aminophenol 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 110-86-1, Pyridine, biological studies 120-72-9, Indole, biological studies 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 124-43-6 496-15-1, Indoline 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol

612-76-0, m-Diphenol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7789-31-3D, Bromic acid, alkali metal salts 17126-46-4D, Hydrogen hexacyanoferrate, alkali metal salts 53694-17-0, Merquat 280 68393-49-7 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 223104-80-1
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**oxygenated**; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water contg.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1987:162249 HCAPLUS
DN 106:162249
TI Fate and movement of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in an aquifer contaminated by wood-**treatment** chemicals
AU Pereira, Wilfred E.; Rostad, Colleen E.; Updegraff, David M.; Bennett, Jon L.
CS Denver Fed. Cent., US Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA
SO Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (1987), 6(3), 163-76
CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268
DT Journal
LA English
CC 61-2 (Water)
Section cross-reference(s): 43
AB Infiltration of wastes contg. creosote and pentachlorophenol from surface impoundments at an abandoned wood **treatment** facility near Pensacola, Florida, resulted in contamination of the underlying sand and gravel aquifer. Pond sludges and sediments near the source were contaminated with 2- to 5-ring azaarenes having log Kow values of 2.0-5.6 (Kow is an n-octanol/**water** partition coeff.). However, the groundwater contained only azaarenes and their **oxygenated** and methylated derivs. having log Kow values of <3.5. These compds. also were present in coal tar-contaminated groundwater at a site near St. Louis Park, Minnesota. Lab. anaerobic degrdn. studies and on-site observations indicated that **oxygenated** azaarenes probably were biotransformation products of reactions mediated by indigenous microbial populations. Microbial N-methylation, C-methylation, and O-methylation reactions are reported here for the 1st time. In the presence of nutrients and C sources such as OAc- and propionate, all azaarenes studied were either partially or completely degraded. Evidence for the microbial degrdn. of azaarenes in groundwater from anaerobic zones is presented. **Oxygenated** azaarenes were relatively more **water**-sol., mobile, and persistent in hydrogeol. environments.
ST azaarene groundwater pollution wood processing; biotransformation anaerobic azaarene groundwater pollution; aquifer contamination wood processing chem
IT Water pollution
(by wood-**treatment** chems., of groundwater, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in, of florida)
IT Wood **preservatives**
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in relation to)

IT Methylation
(of azaarenes, by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT Wood
(**treatment** of, compds. for, groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in)
IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)
IT 15113-00-5P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydroxymethylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 491-30-5P, 1-Hydroxyisoquinoline 4594-71-2P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in isoquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 607-66-9P, 4-Methyl-2(1H)-quinolinone 2584-47-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in methylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 59-31-4P, 2(1H)-Quinolinone 606-43-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in quinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 59-31-4 86-74-8, Carbazole 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies
91-63-4, 2-Methylquinoline 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 260-94-6, Acridine
491-30-5 491-35-0, 4-Methylquinoline 578-95-0
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to, of Florida)
IT 7727-37-9
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | E Citing References

AN 1965:447269 HCAPLUS
DN 63:47269
OREF 63:8619f,8620a-b
TI Wax-polyethylene paper-coating emulsions containing solubilized proteins
IN Behnke, John M.
PA NOPCO Chemical Co.
SO 5 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
NCL 260008000
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3192172		19650629	US	19610317

AB Sapond., **oxygenated** paraffin waxes are used as the primary emulsifiers. As secondary emulsifiers, 1-15% H2O-solubilized soybean protein or casein are claimed; mixts. of the emulsions with polymer latexes are also

claimed. As **water** softeners, silicates and phosphates may be present. For example, 21 lb. paraffin wax, m. 150-5°F., and 18.7 lb. of a Fischer-Tropsch wax were melted together at 110°, and 7 lb. of polyethylene of mol. wt. 7000 was added. Concurrently, 5.38 lb. primary emulsifier **soln.** was prepd., consisting of 0.48 lb. **oxygenated** hard paraffin wax and 0.05 lb. NaOH dispersed in H2O at 100°. As the secondary emulsifier, H2O 45.2, casein 1.8, 28% NH4OH 14, Na4P4O12 0.11, and 37.5% aq. Na2Si4O9 0.28 lb. were mixed in a 3rd vessel at 100°. The 2 emulsifier **solns.** were then combined and the molten mixt. of wax and polyethylene added to give a dispersion, which was emulsified by passing through a homogenizer at 4500 psi. and 100° giving emulsion particles of <2 μ size. The emulsion was cooled rapidly to 40° and HCHO was added as a **preservative**; it was stable for >6 months. To 15 lb. of the emulsion, 15 lb. of an aq. emulsion contg. 50% poly(vinyl acetate) (I) solids and 15 lb. of an aq. latex contg. 50% solids comprising I and acrylic acid were added at room temp. to give a wax-latex emulsion of similar storage stability. Both the wax emulsion and the wax-latex mixt. were coated on paper and dried at 300°F. as 1-mil coatings. These were nonblocking, resistant to penetration by turpentine, H2O, castor oil, and corn oil during a 1-week test period, and did not crack when creased.

```
=> s oxygenated water
         18165 OXYGENATED
       1712185 WATER
        198138 WATERS
       1757758 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L4         551 OXYGENATED WATER
                 (OXYGENATED(W)WATER)

=> s l4 and sports
          1693 SPORTS
L5           0 L4 AND SPORTS

=> s l4 and skin
        158976 SKIN
          5661 SKINS
        161854 SKIN
                 (SKIN OR SKINS)
L6           6 L4 AND SKIN

=> d l6 1-6 all

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 6  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
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Full Text | Citing References

```
AN   1989:463717  HCAPLUS
DN   111:63717
TI   Method for introducing gas into water in superequilibrum quantity,
     apparatus for carrying out the method and water produced by the method
IN   Ott, Walter H.; Kehrli, Juerg H.
PA   Harrier, Inc., USA
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  B01F003-04
     ICS  B01F005-00
CC   61-5 (Water)
     Section cross-reference(s): 16, 19, 60, 63
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
```

PI	EP 312642	A1	19890426	EP 1987-115583	19871023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 8807848	A	19890726	ZA 1988-7848	19881020
	IL 88116	A1	19921115	IL 1988-88116	19881020
	EP 314015	A1	19890503	EP 1988-117600	19881021
	EP 314015	B1	19940706		
	EP 314015	B2	19970709		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8903724	A1	19890505	WO 1988-EP948	19881021
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8826145	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26145	19881021
	AU 604584	B2	19901220		
	JP 01199634	A2	19890811	JP 1988-264251	19881021
	BR 8807270	A	19900301	BR 1988-7270	19881021
	JP 02501990	T2	19900705	JP 1988-508794	19881021
	JP 2760534	B2	19980604		
	HU 54071	A2	19910128	HU 1988-6280	19881021
	ES 2056091	T3	19941001	ES 1988-117600	19881021
	CN 1033577	A	19890705	CN 1988-107298	19881022
	DD 297774	A5	19920123	DD 1988-321031	19881024
	DK 8903108	A	19890622	DK 1989-3108	19890622
	FI 8903095	A	19890622	FI 1989-3095	19890622
	NO 8902594	A	19890823	NO 1989-2594	19890622
PRAI	EP 1987-115583		19871023		
	EP 1988-116219		19880930		
	WO 1988-EP948		19881021		

AB A gas, e.g. O2, O3, CO2, He, or Ar, is introduced into water in superequil. amts. by moving and circulating the water to form an intensive vortex similar to a tornado funnel and exposing the surface of the funnel to the gas. The circulation is maintained until every water particle has entered and left the vortex 100 times. The gas is then in a stable and bound state. The app. for the method has a balloon-like container with a tapered lower part and an oblique and tangential inlet duct somewhat below the largest diam. of the balloon. The feedback circulation path includes a pump and a resonator between the lower end of the container and the duct. The resonator forces the water flowing there through to rotate in a plane normal to the flow direction creating a vortex. **Oxygenated water** formed by this process was found to stimulate blood coagulation, reduce alc. effects on people, reduce yeast infections on **skin**, reduce frostbite, and promote seed germination.

ST gas uptake water superequil app

IT Wastewater treatment
Water purification
(gas uptake in, at superequil. levels)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7440-37-1P, Argon, uses and miscellaneous 7440-59-7P, Helium, uses and miscellaneous 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous 10028-15-6P, Ozone, uses and miscellaneous
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(water contg. superequil. amts. of, prepn. of)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:209144 HCAPLUS
DN 102:209144
TI Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetic use
IN Herzog, Paul; Herzog-Thomander, Karin
PA Switz.
SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 3 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 647145	A	19850115	CH 1981-1995	19810324

AB Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** and compds. from milk, oily compds. and emulsifiers. Since the oily phase of milk is a very fine dispersion it is easily transported across the **skin** by the **oxygenated water**. Thus, glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1] 160, paraffin oil 160, cetyl alc. [36653-82-4] 160, liq. petrolatum 300 and Tween 80 [9005-65-6] 50 g were mixed in a std. mixing app. This mixt. (300 g) was mixed with 1 L of a mixt. of cow milk and water (1:2) at 70°. This was followed by the addn. of 0.8 L distd. water contg. 200 mL **oxygenated water** (30%).
ST milk **oxygenated water** emulsion cosmetic
IT Milk
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and)
IT Paraffin oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and milk and)
IT Cosmetics
(emulsions, oil-in-water, **oxygenated water** and milk for)
IT 112-92-5 9005-65-6 31566-31-1 36653-82-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and milk and)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. milk and)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full Text | Citing References

AN 1984:616462 HCAPLUS
DN 101:216462
TI Ointment containing arsenic and cassava flour for cancer treatment
IN Darcheux, Mario
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K035-78
ICA A61K033-36; A61K033-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2539993	A1	19840803	FR 1983-1408	19830128

AB An ointment contg. As 2, cassava flour 2, **oxygenated water** 2, cognac 2 and a medicinal plant (moucou-moucou) 2 g is useful for **skin** cancer treatment. Remission of a tumor is obsd. at the end of 2 mo after application.
ST **skin** cancer ointment; cognac **skin** cancer; cassava flour **skin** cancer; plant medicinal **skin** cancer; arsenic ointment **skin** cancer
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(arsenic and cognac and cassava flour in ointments as **skin**)

IT Moucou-moucou
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(cognac, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT Cassava
(flour, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT 7440-38-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full Text | Citing References

AN 1984:25946 HCAPLUS
DN 100:25946
TI Cosmetics containing **oxygenated water**
PA Watanabe, Shizuho, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC A61K007-00
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58185512	A2	19831029	JP 1982-67493	19820423
	JP 03068843	B4	19911030		

AB Cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** which maintains a const. pH and activates **skin** metab. when applied to the **skin**. The **oxygenated water** is prepd. by aeration of water with air contg. O3. Thus, a mixt. of alc. 40, L-menthol 0.07, D-camphor 0.07, and perfume 0.3% was added to O3-contg. 55.56% and 4% 1,3-butylene glycol and mixed to obtain a hair tonic.
ST ozone water cosmetic; hair prepn ozone water
IT Hair preparations
(ozone-contg. water for)
IT Cosmetics
(water contg. ozone for)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ozone-contg., for cosmetics)
IT 10028-15-6, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water contg., for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Full Text | Citing References

AN 1982:584345 HCAPLUS
DN 97:184345
TI Environmentally favorable liming of **skins**
IN Fekete, Kalman; Karnischer, Tamas; Malovecz, Istvan; Tuba, Istvan; Lukasics, Bela; Makk, Antal; Princz, Zoltan; Szabo, Antal
PA Bor-, Mubor- es Cipoipari Kutato Intezet, Hung.
SO Belg., 16 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 892433	A1	19820910	BE 1982-10450	19820310
	HU 24330	O	19830128	HU 1981-616	19810311
	HU 181796	B	19831112		
	FR 2501717	A1	19820917	FR 1982-3987	19820310
	FR 2501717	B1	19851115		
	WO 8203228	A1	19820930	WO 1982-HU9	19820310
	W: AT, DE, JP, NL, RO, SU, US				
	NL 8220057	A	19830201	NL 1982-20057	19820310
	JP 58500252	T2	19830217	JP 1982-500849	19820310
	JP 01040880	B4	19890831		
	DE 3237431	T	19831020	DE 1982-3237431	19820310
	AT 8209013	A	19840915	AT 1982-9013	19820310
	AT 377781	B	19850425		
	CS 232721	B2	19850214	CS 1982-1678	19820311
	DD 210078	A5	19840530	DD 1982-238272	19820318
	US 4457759	A	19840703	US 1982-440222	19821029
	RO 88178	B3	19860228	RO 1982-109004	19821109
PRAI	HU 1981-616		19810311		
	WO 1982-HU9		19820310		

AB Pigskins are subjected to enzymic unhairing and to liming (to destroy hair) with a liquor contg. ≤2% Na2S and/or NaSH, and the liquor (before removal of **skins**) is treated with Mn sulfate and **oxygenated water** to oxidize sulfide ions, giving a less noxious liquor. Thus, pigskins were subjected to enzymic unhairing, rinsed, treated with 30% water (based on **skins**) in the presence of 1% of a 60% Na2S soln. for 90 min, treated with 70% water contg. 4% Ca(OH)2 for ~16 h, treated with 100% water and 0.04% Mn sulfate for 15 min, treated with 5% **oxygenated water** during 10 min, and agitated for 150 min to oxidize sulfide ions. The liquor was removed, and the hides were processed to prep. leather.

ST pigskin liming pollution control; sulfide oxidn pigskin liming; manganese catalyst oxidn sulfide; hide liming pollution control

IT Oxidation catalysts
(manganese sulfate, for sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT Hide
(pigskin, liming of, oxidn. of sulfide ions in, for pollution control)

IT 10124-55-7
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for oxidn. of sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT 1313-82-2, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. of, in liquor from liming of pigskins, for pollution control)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1977:465529 HCAPLUS
DN 87:65529
TI Cutaneous respiration in three freshwater teleosts
AU Kirsch, R.; Nonnotte, G.
CS Lab. Physiol. Comp. Regul., CNRS, Strasbourg, Fr.
SO Respir. Physiol. (1977), 29(3), 339-54
CODEN: RSPYAK
DT Journal
LA English
CC 12-2 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)

AB Cutaneous O consumption was the same (4.5 nmol/cm^2/min) in the eel (Anguilla anguilla), trout (Salmo gairdnerii), and tench (Tinca tinca). It accounted for 35% of total O consumption in the eel; 23% in the tench, which lives in poorly **oxygenated water**; and 13% in the trout living in

highly **oxygenated water**. Cutaneous O consumption was equal to (Salmo and Tinca) or greater than (Anguilla) cutaneous O uptake from the external medium. Consequently, the **skin** in these 3 speceis is not an O exchanger for the benefit of other organs.
ST respiration **skin** fish; Anguilla respiration **skin**; Salmo respiration **skin**; Tinca respiration **skin**
IT Animal respiration
(by **skin**, of fish)
IT Anguilla anguilla
Salmo gairdneri
Tench
(respiration by **skin** of)
IT **Skin**, metabolism
(respiration by, of fish)

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.79	51.00

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.29	-5.29

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	51.42

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.29

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L1	2392	S	OXYGENATED (P) WATER
L2	822	S	L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)
L3	3	S	L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
L4	551	S	OXYGENATED WATER
L5	0	S	L4 AND SPORTS
L6	6	S	L4 AND SKIN

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NEWS 3	Feb 06	Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4	Feb 16	TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5	Apr 23	Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6	Apr 23	PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
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NEWS 15	Oct 09	Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16	Oct 15	Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17	Oct 22	Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18	Oct 22	DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19	Oct 29	AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20	Nov 19	New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21	Nov 19	TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22	Nov 29	COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23	Nov 29	DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24	Nov 30	Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25	Dec 10	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 26	Dec 10	DGENE BLAST Homology Search

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Dec 2001 (20011210/ED)

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```
=> s oxygenated (P) water
         18165 OXYGENATED
       1712185 WATER
        198138 WATERS
       1757758 WATER
                 (WATER OR WATERS)
L1        2392 OXYGENATED (P) WATER

=> s l1 and (solution or medicinal or saline or treatment)
        185843 SOLUTION
        220696 SOLUTIONS
        397710 SOLUTION
                 (SOLUTION OR SOLUTIONS)
       1693247 SOLN
        802958 SOLNS
       2157561 SOLN
                 (SOLN OR SOLNS)
       2240324 SOLUTION
                 (SOLUTION OR SOLN)
         17098 MEDICINAL
           643 MEDICINALS
         17654 MEDICINAL
                 (MEDICINAL OR MEDICINALS)
         80403 SALINE
           303 SALINES
         80574 SALINE
                 (SALINE OR SALINES)
       1537818 TREATMENT
        144608 TREATMENTS
       1617579 TREATMENT
                 (TREATMENT OR TREATMENTS)
L2         822 L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)

=> s l2 and preservative
         19545 PRESERVATIVE
         20034 PRESERVATIVES
         29893 PRESERVATIVE
                 (PRESERVATIVE OR PRESERVATIVES)
L3           3 L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
```

=> **d l3 1-3 all**

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 2001:432812 HCAPLUS
DN 135:36940
TI Dye compositions for keratin fibers comprising a nonionic compound
IN Bone, Eric; Mori, Harumi; Yamada, Hidetoshi
PA L'oreal, Fr.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K007-13
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 1106167	A2	20010613	EP 2000-310764	20001204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 2001220331	A2	20010814	JP 2000-369312	20001204
	US 2001032368	A1	20011025	US 2000-727585	20001204
PRAI	JP 1999-345546	A	19991203		

OS MARPAT 135:36940

AB The present invention relates to a dye compn. for keratin fibers, in particular for human keratin fibers such as hair, comprising, at lest one dye [oxidn. dye (base and/or coupler) or direct dye], and at least one nonionic compd. of the general formula R(OCH2CH2)nOR1 (R = C10-30 alkyl; R1 = C10-30 alkyl; n = 1-100). The present invention also relates to processes and devices for dyeing using the aforesaid compns. For example, a two-part hair dye compn. was prepd. comprising (A) oxyethylenated fatty alc. 21, lauric acid 3, cetylstearyl alc. 11.5, polyacrylic acid 0.4, silica 1.2, opacifying agent 2, propylene glycol 10, a cationic polymer as 60% aq. **soln.** 5, Merquat 280 3.7, sequestering agent as needed, reducing agent as needed, 20% ammonia 11, oxidn. dye as needed, and **water** up to 100 parts, and (B) Elfacos GT 282S 6.0 g, diisopropyl adipate 50 g, C12-15 benzoate 10 g, **preservatives** as needed, and **water** up to 100 g. At the moment of use, 10 g of compn. A was mixed with 1 g of compn. B and 15 g of **oxygenated water soln.** at 20 vols. A thick and stable compn. was obtained. The compn. obtained was applied to locks of permed hair contg. 90% white hairs. After pausing 30 min, the locks were rinsed, then washed with shampoo, rinsed again and then dried. The hair was dyed to a natural brown color.

ST hair dye polyelectrolyte surfactant
IT Dyes
(acid; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(amphoteric; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Surfactants
(anionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Dyes
Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
(cationic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)
IT Anthraquinone dyes
Azo dyes

Oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Keratins
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
(dyes, oxidative; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Hair preparations
(dyes; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(naphthoquinone; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(natural; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(nitrobenzene; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Salts, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(of peroxy acids; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(org.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(redox; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Peroxy acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(triarylmethane; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Dyes
(xanthine; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT Surfactants
(zwitterionic; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 91-20-3D, Naphthalene, hydroxylated 95-55-6, o-Aminophenol 106-50-3, p-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, m-Phenylenediamine, biological studies 110-86-1, Pyridine, biological studies 120-72-9, Indole, biological studies 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 124-43-6 496-15-1, Indoline 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol

612-76-0, m-Diphenol 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7789-31-3D, Bromic acid, alkali metal salts 17126-46-4D, Hydrogen hexacyanoferrate, alkali metal salts 53694-17-0, Merquat 280 68393-49-7 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 223104-80-1
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7732-18-5, **Water**, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**oxygenated**; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water contg.; dye compns. for keratin fibers comprising surfactants and polyelectrolytes)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1987:162249 HCAPLUS
DN 106:162249
TI Fate and movement of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in an aquifer contaminated by wood-**treatment** chemicals
AU Pereira, Wilfred E.; Rostad, Colleen E.; Updegraff, David M.; Bennett, Jon L.
CS Denver Fed. Cent., US Geol. Surv., Denver, CO, 80225, USA
SO Environ. Toxicol. Chem. (1987), 6(3), 163-76
CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268
DT Journal
LA English
CC 61-2 (Water)
Section cross-reference(s): 43
AB Infiltration of wastes contg. creosote and pentachlorophenol from surface impoundments at an abandoned wood **treatment** facility near Pensacola, Florida, resulted in contamination of the underlying sand and gravel aquifer. Pond sludges and sediments near the source were contaminated with 2- to 5-ring azaarenes having log Kow values of 2.0-5.6 (Kow is an n-octanol/**water** partition coeff.). However, the groundwater contained only azaarenes and their **oxygenated** and methylated derivs. having log Kow values of <3.5. These compds. also were present in coal tar-contaminated groundwater at a site near St. Louis Park, Minnesota. Lab. anaerobic degrdn. studies and on-site observations indicated that **oxygenated** azaarenes probably were biotransformation products of reactions mediated by indigenous microbial populations. Microbial N-methylation, C-methylation, and O-methylation reactions are reported here for the 1st time. In the presence of nutrients and C sources such as OAc- and propionate, all azaarenes studied were either partially or completely degraded. Evidence for the microbial degrdn. of azaarenes in groundwater from anaerobic zones is presented. **Oxygenated** azaarenes were relatively more **water**-sol., mobile, and persistent in hydrogeol. environments.
ST azaarene groundwater pollution wood processing; biotransformation anaerobic azaarene groundwater pollution; aquifer contamination wood processing chem
IT Water pollution
(by wood-**treatment** chems., of groundwater, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in, of florida)
IT Wood **preservatives**
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in relation to)

IT Methylation
(of azaarenes, by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT Wood
(**treatment** of, compds. for, groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and their anaerobic biotransformation products in)
IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)
IT 15113-00-5P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in hydroxymethylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 491-30-5P, 1-Hydroxyisoquinoline 4594-71-2P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in isoquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 607-66-9P, 4-Methyl-2(1H)-quinolinone 2584-47-6P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in methylquinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 59-31-4P, 2(1H)-Quinolinone 606-43-9P
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, in quinoline degrdn. by anaerobic microorganisms, groundwater pollution by wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to)
IT 59-31-4 86-74-8, Carbazole 91-22-5, Quinoline, biological studies
91-63-4, 2-Methylquinoline 119-65-3, Isoquinoline 260-94-6, Acridine
491-30-5 491-35-0, 4-Methylquinoline 578-95-0
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(groundwater pollution by, fate and migration of azaarenes and wood-**treatment** chems. in relation to, of Florida)
IT 7727-37-9
RL: OCCU (Occurrence)
(heterocyclic compounds, nitrogen, arom., groundwater pollution by, from wood-**treatment**, biotransformation products in relation to, of Florida)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1965:447269 HCAPLUS
DN 63:47269
OREF 63:8619f,8620a-b
TI Wax-polyethylene paper-coating emulsions containing solubilized proteins
IN Behnke, John M.
PA NOPCO Chemical Co.
SO 5 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
NCL 260008000
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 3192172		19650629	US	19610317

AB Sapond., **oxygenated** paraffin waxes are used as the primary emulsifiers. As secondary emulsifiers, 1-15% H2O-solubilized soybean protein or casein are claimed; mixts. of the emulsions with polymer latexes are also

claimed. As **water** softeners, silicates and phosphates may be present. For example, 21 lb. paraffin wax, m. 150-5°F., and 18.7 lb. of a Fischer-Tropsch wax were melted together at 110°, and 7 lb. of polyethylene of mol. wt. 7000 was added. Concurrently, 5.38 lb. primary emulsifier **soln**. was prepd., consisting of 0.48 lb. **oxygenated** hard paraffin wax and 0.05 lb. NaOH dispersed in H2O at 100°. As the secondary emulsifier, H2O 45.2, casein 1.8, 28% NH4OH 14, Na4P4O12 0.11, and 37.5% aq. Na2Si4O9 0.28 lb. were mixed in a 3rd vessel at 100°. The 2 emulsifier **solns**. were then combined and the molten mixt. of wax and polyethylene added to give a dispersion, which was emulsified by passing through a homogenizer at 4500 psi. and 100° giving emulsion particles of <2 μ size. The emulsion was cooled rapidly to 40° and HCHO was added as a **preservative**; it was stable for >6 months. To 15 lb. of the emulsion, 15 lb. of an aq. emulsion contg. 50% poly(vinyl acetate) (I) solids and 15 lb. of an aq. latex contg. 50% solids comprising I and acrylic acid were added at room temp. to give a wax-latex emulsion of similar storage stability. Both the wax emulsion and the wax-latex mixt. were coated on paper and dried at 300°F. as 1-mil coatings. These were nonblocking, resistant to penetration by turpentine, H2O, castor oil, and corn oil during a 1-week test period, and did not crack when creased.

```
=> s oxygenated water
         18165 OXYGENATED
       1712185 WATER
        198138 WATERS
       1757758 WATER
                  (WATER OR WATERS)
L4          551 OXYGENATED WATER
                  (OXYGENATED(W)WATER)

=> s l4 and sports
          1693 SPORTS
L5           0 L4 AND SPORTS

=> s l4 and skin
        158976 SKIN
          5661 SKINS
        161854 SKIN
                  (SKIN OR SKINS)
L6           6 L4 AND SKIN

=> d l6 1-6 all

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 6  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
```

Full Text | Citing References

```
AN   1989:463717  HCAPLUS
DN   111:63717
TI   Method for introducing gas into water in superequilibrum quantity,
     apparatus for carrying out the method and water produced by the method
IN   Ott, Walter H.; Kehrli, Juerg H.
PA   Harrier, Inc., USA
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   English
IC   ICM  B01F003-04
     ICS  B01F005-00
CC   61-5 (Water)
     Section cross-reference(s): 16, 19, 60, 63
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
```

PI	EP 312642	A1	19890426	EP 1987-115583	19871023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	ZA 8807848	A	19890726	ZA 1988-7848	19881020
	IL 88116	A1	19921115	IL 1988-88116	19881020
	EP 314015	A1	19890503	EP 1988-117600	19881021
	EP 314015	B1	19940706		
	EP 314015	B2	19970709		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	WO 8903724	A1	19890505	WO 1988-EP948	19881021
	W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CH, DE, DK, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, RO, SD, SE, SU, US				
	RW: BJ, CF, CG, CM, GA, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 8826145	A1	19890523	AU 1988-26145	19881021
	AU 604584	B2	19901220		
	JP 01199634	A2	19890811	JP 1988-264251	19881021
	BR 8807270	A	19900301	BR 1988-7270	19881021
	JP 02501990	T2	19900705	JP 1988-508794	19881021
	JP 2760534	B2	19980604		
	HU 54071	A2	19910128	HU 1988-6280	19881021
	ES 2056091	T3	19941001	ES 1988-117600	19881021
	CN 1033577	A	19890705	CN 1988-107298	19881022
	DD 297774	A5	19920123	DD 1988-321031	19881024
	DK 8903108	A	19890622	DK 1989-3108	19890622
	FI 8903095	A	19890622	FI 1989-3095	19890622
	NO 8902594	A	19890823	NO 1989-2594	19890622
PRAI	EP 1987-115583		19871023		
	EP 1988-116219		19880930		
	WO 1988-EP948		19881021		

AB A gas, e.g. O2, O3, CO2, He, or Ar, is introduced into water in superequil. amts. by moving and circulating the water to form an intensive vortex similar to a tornado funnel and exposing the surface of the funnel to the gas. The circulation is maintained until every water particle has entered and left the vortex 100 times. The gas is then in a stable and bound state. The app. for the method has a balloon-like container with a tapered lower part and an oblique and tangential inlet duct somewhat below the largest diam. of the balloon. The feedback circulation path includes a pump and a resonator between the lower end of the container and the duct. The resonator forces the water flowing there through to rotate in a plane normal to the flow direction creating a vortex. **Oxygenated water** formed by this process was found to stimulate blood coagulation, reduce alc. effects on people, reduce yeast infections on **skin**, reduce frostbite, and promote seed germination.

ST gas uptake water superequil app

IT Wastewater treatment
Water purification
(gas uptake in, at superequil. levels)

IT 124-38-9P, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7440-37-1P, Argon, uses and miscellaneous 7440-59-7P, Helium, uses and miscellaneous 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, uses and miscellaneous 10028-15-6P, Ozone, uses and miscellaneous
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(water contg. superequil. amts. of, prepn. of)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1985:209144 HCAPLUS
DN 102:209144
TI Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetic use
IN Herzog, Paul; Herzog-Thomander, Karin
PA Switz.
SO Patentschrift (Switz.), 3 pp.
CODEN: SWXXAS

DT Patent
LA French
IC ICM A61K007-00
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 647145	A	19850115	CH 1981-1995	19810324

AB Oil-in-water emulsions for cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** and compds. from milk, oily compds. and emulsifiers. Since the oily phase of milk is a very fine dispersion it is easily transported across the **skin** by the **oxygenated water**. Thus, glycerol monostearate [31566-31-1] 160, paraffin oil 160, cetyl alc. [36653-82-4] 160, liq. petrolatum 300 and Tween 80 [9005-65-6] 50 g were mixed in a std. mixing app. This mixt. (300 g) was mixed with 1 L of a mixt. of cow milk and water (1:2) at 70°. This was followed by the addn. of 0.8 L distd. water contg. 200 mL **oxygenated water** (30%).
ST milk **oxygenated water** emulsion cosmetic
IT Milk
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and)
IT Paraffin oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and milk and)
IT Cosmetics
(emulsions, oil-in-water, **oxygenated water** and milk for)
IT 112-92-5 9005-65-6 31566-31-1 36653-82-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. **oxygenated water** and milk and)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. milk and)

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1984:616462 HCAPLUS
DN 101:216462
TI Ointment containing arsenic and cassava flour for cancer treatment
IN Darcheux, Mario
PA Fr.
SO Fr. Demande, 3 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DT Patent
LA French
IC A61K035-78
ICA A61K033-36; A61K033-40
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2539993	A1	19840803	FR 1983-1408	19830128

AB An ointment contg. As 2, cassava flour 2, **oxygenated water** 2, cognac 2 and a medicinal plant (moucou-moucou) 2 g is useful for **skin** cancer treatment. Remission of a tumor is obsd. at the end of 2 mo after application.
ST **skin** cancer ointment; cognac **skin** cancer; cassava flour **skin** cancer; plant medicinal **skin** cancer; arsenic ointment **skin** cancer
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(arsenic and cognac and cassava flour in ointments as **skin**)

IT Moucou-moucou
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT Alcoholic beverages
(cognac, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT Cassava
(flour, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT 7440-38-2, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(oxygenated, ointments contg., for **skin** cancer treatment)

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1984:25946 HCAPLUS
DN 100:25946
TI Cosmetics containing **oxygenated water**
PA Watanabe, Shizuho, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC A61K007-00
CC 62-1 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 58185512	A2	19831029	JP 1982-67493	19820423
	JP 03068843	B4	19911030		

AB Cosmetics contain **oxygenated water** which maintains a const. pH and activates **skin** metab. when applied to the **skin**. The **oxygenated water** is prepd. by aeration of water with air contg. O3. Thus, a mixt. of alc. 40, L-menthol 0.07, D-camphor 0.07, and perfume 0.3% was added to O3-contg. 55.56% and 4% 1,3-butylene glycol and mixed to obtain a hair tonic.
ST ozone water cosmetic; hair prepn ozone water
IT Hair preparations
(ozone-contg. water for)
IT Cosmetics
(water contg. ozone for)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(ozone-contg., for cosmetics)
IT 10028-15-6, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(water contg., for cosmetics)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1982:584345 HCAPLUS
DN 97:184345
TI Environmentally favorable liming of **skins**
IN Fekete, Kalman; Karnischer, Tamas; Malovecz, Istvan; Tuba, Istvan; Lukasics, Bela; Makk, Antal; Princz, Zoltan; Szabo, Antal
PA Bor-, Mubor- es Cipoipari Kutato Intezet, Hung.
SO Belg., 16 pp.
CODEN: BEXXAL
DT Patent
LA French
CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 892433	A1	19820910	BE 1982-10450	19820310
	HU 24330	O	19830128	HU 1981-616	19810311
	HU 181796	B	19831112		
	FR 2501717	A1	19820917	FR 1982-3987	19820310
	FR 2501717	B1	19851115		
	WO 8203228	A1	19820930	WO 1982-HU9	19820310
	W: AT, DE, JP, NL, RO, SU, US				
	NL 8220057	A	19830201	NL 1982-20057	19820310
	JP 58500252	T2	19830217	JP 1982-500849	19820310
	JP 01040880	B4	19890831		
	DE 3237431	T	19831020	DE 1982-3237431	19820310
	AT 8209013	A	19840915	AT 1982-9013	19820310
	AT 377781	B	19850425		
	CS 232721	B2	19850214	CS 1982-1678	19820311
	DD 210078	A5	19840530	DD 1982-238272	19820318
	US 4457759	A	19840703	US 1982-440222	19821029
	RO 88178	B3	19860228	RO 1982-109004	19821109
PRAI	HU 1981-616		19810311		
	WO 1982-HU9		19820310		

AB Pigskins are subjected to enzymic unhairing and to liming (to destroy hair) with a liquor contg. ≤2% Na2S and/or NaSH, and the liquor (before removal of **skins**) is treated with Mn sulfate and **oxygenated water** to oxidize sulfide ions, giving a less noxious liquor. Thus, pigskins were subjected to enzymic unhairing, rinsed, treated with 30% water (based on **skins**) in the presence of 1% of a 60% Na2S soln. for 90 min, treated with 70% water contg. 4% Ca(OH)2 for ~16 h, treated with 100% water and 0.04% Mn sulfate for 15 min, treated with 5% **oxygenated water** during 10 min, and agitated for 150 min to oxidize sulfide ions. The liquor was removed, and the hides were processed to prep. leather.

ST pigskin liming pollution control; sulfide oxidn pigskin liming; manganese catalyst oxidn sulfide; hide liming pollution control

IT Oxidation catalysts
(manganese sulfate, for sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT Hide
(pigskin, liming of, oxidn. of sulfide ions in, for pollution control)

IT 10124-55-7
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(catalysts, for oxidn. of sulfide ions in liquor from liming of pigskins)

IT 1313-82-2, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. of, in liquor from liming of pigskins, for pollution control)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1977:465529 HCAPLUS
DN 87:65529
TI Cutaneous respiration in three freshwater teleosts
AU Kirsch, R.; Nonnotte, G.
CS Lab. Physiol. Comp. Regul., CNRS, Strasbourg, Fr.
SO Respir. Physiol. (1977), 29(3), 339-54
CODEN: RSPYAK
DT Journal
LA English
CC 12-2 (Nonmammalian Biochemistry)

AB Cutaneous O consumption was the same (4.5 nmol/cm^2/min) in the eel (Anguilla anguilla), trout (Salmo gairdnerii), and tench (Tinca tinca). It accounted for 35% of total O consumption in the eel; 23% in the tench, which lives in poorly **oxygenated water**; and 13% in the trout living in

highly **oxygenated water**. Cutaneous O consumption was equal to (Salmo and Tinca) or greater than (Anguilla) cutaneous O uptake from the external medium. Consequently, the **skin** in these 3 speceis is not an O exchanger for the benefit of other organs.
ST respiration **skin** fish; Anguilla respiration **skin**; Salmo respiration **skin**; Tinca respiration **skin**
IT Animal respiration
(by **skin**, of fish)
IT Anguilla anguilla
Salmo gairdneri
Tench
(respiration by **skin** of)
IT **Skin**, metabolism
(respiration by, of fish)

=> **file stnguide**

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.79	51.00

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.29	-5.29

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.42	51.42

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-5.29

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:49:42 ON 12 DEC 2001)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:49:54 ON 12 DEC 2001

```
L1          2392 S OXYGENATED (P) WATER
L2           822 S L1 AND (SOLUTION OR MEDICINAL OR SALINE OR TREATMENT)
L3             3 S L2 AND PRESERVATIVE
L4           551 S OXYGENATED WATER
L5             0 S L4 AND SPORTS
L6             6 S L4 AND SKIN
```

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 08:58:33 ON 12 DEC 2001

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:02:37 ON 12 DEC 2001

=> s (kerosine or kerosene) and ether and (acetal or ketal or glycol)

```
         17987 KEROSINE
           408 KEROSINES
         18095 KEROSINE
                 (KEROSINE OR KEROSINES)
          5478 KEROSENE
            27 KEROSENES
          5492 KEROSENE
                 (KEROSENE OR KEROSENES)
        356882 ETHER
        106980 ETHERS
        400073 ETHER
                 (ETHER OR ETHERS)
         36251 ACETAL
         16833 ACETALS
         43626 ACETAL
                 (ACETAL OR ACETALS)
          8661 KETAL
          3414 KETALS
         10227 KETAL
                 (KETAL OR KETALS)
        263433 GLYCOL
         30431 GLYCOLS
        274190 GLYCOL
                 (GLYCOL OR GLYCOLS)
L7         408 (KEROSINE OR KEROSENE) AND ETHER AND (ACETAL OR KETAL OR GLYCOL)
```

=> s l7 and (light or heavy)

```
        700256 LIGHT
          3811 LIGHTS
        701777 LIGHT
                 (LIGHT OR LIGHTS)
        260877 HEAVY
            71 HEAVIES
        260927 HEAVY
                 (HEAVY OR HEAVIES)
L8          46 L7 AND (LIGHT OR HEAVY)
```

=> d l8 1-46 ti

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Low-pollution fuel

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Extraction of middle distillates with polyalkylene **glycols** and **glycol ethers** for removal of non-basic heterocyclic nitrogen compounds

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Method for isolating enriched source of conducting polymers precursors using monohydroxy alcohol treating agent

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI **Heavy** oil remover

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI **Heavy** oil degreasing compositions

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI **Heavy** oil degreasing compositions

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Composition of surfactant and its use in emulsified fuels

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Karl Fischer coulometric titration using a diaphragmless cell

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Cleaning of apparatus used in the petroleum industry

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI A comparison of emissions from clean diesel fuels

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Cleaning of residual deposits on industrial plant equipments

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Method for solvent stripping of residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus using organic solvent

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Surface-treating agents and method for hiding scratches on coated surfaces

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Liquid-phase fluorination

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Colorimetric indicators for **light** oils

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI **Light** oiil identifying agent

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Fuel gases and carbon dioxide separation by absorption

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Fuel oil-emulsifying agents

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Cellulosic ultrafiltration membranes

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Flushing agents containing diethylene **glycol** alkyl **ethers**, esters, and hydrocarbon oils

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Coating compositions for paper

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Hollow yarn composed of regenerated cellulose

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Macaroni cupraammonium rayon yarn

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Microorganism inhibitor for hydrocarbon compositions

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Emulsion washing composition for cleaning **heavy** mazut residues from surfaces

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Dusting-resistant manganese fertilizer

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Testing agents for detecting flaws in articles

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Thixotropic dye-containing compositions for detecting flaws or surface discontinuities in objects

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Water-oil emulsions for protecting the finish of metal against oxidative deterioration

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Safe preparation of stable reactive aluminum powder and paste

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Plating aluminum on hot surfaces by contact with diethylaluminum hydride

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Gel-forming penetrant for flaw detection

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI Sweetening of **light** hydrocarbon oils

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
Citing References
TI High-octane motor fuels by recycle reforming and solvent extraction

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Upper-cylinder lubricants and tune-up solvents

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Fluorescent printing pastes and inks

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI American Society for Testing Materials, Standards, 1955, IV. Paint, naval stores, cellulose, wax polishes, wood, acoustical materials, sandwich and building constructions, fire tests

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI 2-Vinylimidazole and 1-methyl-2-vinylimidazole

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI American Society for Testing Materials, Standards, 1952. IV. Paint, naval stores, wood, sandwich constructions, building constructions, fire tests

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Preparation for treating fibrous material liable to decay or to be affected by microorganisms

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Reconditioning paper surfaces

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Leak detection

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Spray tests against adult mosquitoes. II. Spray tests with anopheline (Anopheles punctulatis farauti) adults

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Dialkylcyclohexyl **glycols** and derivatives

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Citing References

TI Solubilities of unvulcanized rubbers

=> **d 18 21 30 34 36 all**

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1976:20138 HCAPLUS
DN 84:20138
TI Flushing agents containing diethylene **glycol** alkyl **ethers**, esters, and hydrocarbon oils
IN Murakoshi, Ryuichiro
PA Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Japan. Kokai, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC C10M
CC 51-11 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 50097603	A2	19750802	JP 1973-144710	19731228
	JP 52006729	B4	19770224		

AB A flushing compn. having a viscosity of >2.0 cSt at 37.8° contains: (1) 10-50 wt.% diethylene **glycol** mono- and/or dialkyl **ether**, (2) 0.1-3 wt.% of one or more of esters CmH2m+1CO2CnH2n+1, where m is an integer (1-3), n also an integer (1-5), and m + n ≥4, (3) >30 wt.% of **light** petroleum hydrocarbon oils with flash point >40° and b.p. >150°, and (4) a suitable amt. of a viscosity-adjusting agent selected from known petroleum hydrocarbon oils, polybutene, and synthetic lubricants. The flushing compn. is suitable for land and marine internal combustion engines, industrial machineries, etc. Thus, a flushing compn. contg. diethylene **glycol** monobutyl **ether** [112-34-5] 30, isoamyl acetate [123-92-2] 1, **kerosine** 50, and 500 neutral base oil 19 wt.% had a sp. gr. 0.8561 at 15°, flash point 70°, viscosity 2.517 cSt at 37.8°, and total acid value 0.02 mg KOH/g. The flushing agent had a high solubilizing capacity for sludges, low toxicity, no adverse effects on rubber, and was odorless.
ST internal combustion engine flushing compn
IT **Kerosine**
RL: USES (Uses)
(flushing compns. contg., for internal combustion engines)
IT Engines
(flushing compns. for internal combustion, esters and **ethers** for)
IT 112-34-5 123-92-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(flushing compns. contg., for internal combustion engines)

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1971:129479 HCAPLUS
DN 74:129479
TI Water-oil emulsions for protecting the finish of metal against oxidative deterioration
IN Johnson, Keith Liddell; Anderson, Harry T.
PA Swift and Co.
SO U.S., 3 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC B01F; C23F
NCL 117134000
CC 55 (Ferrous Metals and Alloys)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3565678	A	19710223	US 1968-724613	19680426
	US 3726807	A	19730410	US 1970-89454	19701113
PRAI	US 1968-724613		19680426		

AB An optically transparent, 1-phase emulsion of water and oil was prepd. by incorporating a corrosion inhibitor so that the emulsion protects metallic surfaces during storage against extremes in humidity and temp. without pinholing but allowing the emulsion to "breathe" or change in moisture content with humidity. The emulsifying agent is a ternary mixt. of a condensation product of an alkanolamine having at least 1 acylatable H atom on the amino group and a fatty acylating substance having 12-20 C atoms in the fatty acyl group, a poly(oxyethylene) deriv. with a mol. wt. of 300-2000 in the polyethylene portion, and an **ether** of a low mol. wt. alkylene **glycol**. The amt. of emulsifier used is 30-40% and this stabilizes the water and oil mixt. between 20:80 and 80:20 ratios. The hydrocarbon oil used is mineral oil or its fractions. Corrosion inhibitors are used in the amt. of 0-2% based on the emulsion and may be Na silicates, alkanolamines, higher fatty amines, Na gluconates, Na glucoheptonate, Na salt of EDTA, etc. The 1-phase emulsion is easily removed by washing with large amounts of water. As an example 600 g polyethylene **glycol** having a mol. wt. of 600 was reacted with 400 g of tall oil fatty acids in the presence of 2.5 g toluenesulfonic acid under a vacuum at 142° for 6 hr. The unesterified acid remaining was 4.62% by titrn. To this mixt. was added 57 g bis(2-hydroxyethyl) amine and then the mixt. was maintained at 149° for 2 more hr. To this reaction product was added 300 g ethylene **glycol** monophenyl **ether** and 1500 g each of water and a **light** lubricating oil. To this was added 25 g of 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine as a corrosion inhibitor. A strip of sheet steel thinly coated with the emulsion was protected well in 100% humidity and oscillating temp.

ST water oil emulsions steel oxidn; inhibitors emulsions steel oxidn

IT Corn oil
RL: USES (Uses)
(fatty acids, methyl esters, reaction products with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and polyethylene **glycols** monomethyl **ether**, coating with lubricating oils contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Lubricating oils
Hydrocarbon oils, uses and miscellaneous
Kerosine
Olive oil
Turkey-red oil
RL: USES (Uses)
(in coatings, contg. polyethylene **glycol** reaction products, on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Coating materials
(oils contg. polyethylene **glycol** reaction products, on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Fatty acids, compounds
RL: USES (Uses)
(tall oil, in coatings contg. polyethylene **glycol** reaction products, on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT Glucoheptonic acid, monosodium salt
RL: USES (Uses)
(corrosion inhibitor, in coatings on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 1-Dodecanethiol, ethoxylated
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 1,1'-iminodi-2-propanol and 2-(2-propoxyethoxy)ethanol in olive oil, coating with sodium glucoheptonate-contg., on steel for corrosio prevention during storage)

IT Ethanol, 2,2'-iminodi-

RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with polyethylene **glycols** in hydrocarbon oils, coating with corrosion inhibitor-contg., on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 111-76-2 122-99-6 6881-94-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(coatings contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 140-31-8 6834-92-0
RL: USES (Uses)
(corrosion inhibitor, in coatings on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 25231-46-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction product with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and polyethylene **glycols** and tall oil fatty acids in lubrication oils contg. 2-phenoxyethanol, coating with 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperazine-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 26027-38-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 1,1'-iminodiethanol and turkey-red oils in hydrocarbon oils, coating with sodium silicate-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 9004-74-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and methyl ester of corn oil fatty acids in lubricating oils, coating with corrosion inhibitor-contg., on steel for oxidn. prevention during storage)

IT 25322-68-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with 2,2'-iminodiethanol and tall oil fatty acids and toluene sulfonic acid in lubricating oils, coating with 1-(2-aminoethyl)piperidine-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

IT 110-97-4
RL: USES (Uses)
(reaction products with ethoxylated dodecylmercaptan and olive oil in 2-(2-propoxyethoxy)ethanol, coating with sodium glucoheptonate-contg., on steel for corrosion prevention during storage)

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Full Text | Citing References

AN 1963:52379 HCAPLUS
DN 58:52379
OREF 58:8840c-f
TI Sweetening of **light** hydrocarbon oils
PA Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij N.V.
SO 8 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 27 (Petroleum and Petroleum Derivatives)

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 879731		19611011	GB	
PRAI NL		19581024		

AB Most of the mercaptans present in hydrocarbon oils and b. 150-275° are oxidized to disulfides without appreciable color deterioration of the oil by treatment with O and 0.05-5.0% by vol. of an alkali soln. (1-20% by wt.) contg. 10-70%, alkali metal formate or acetate as solutizer for the mereaptans and a mono- or polyhydroxy compd. or **ether** thereof (1-9:3 with respect to solutizer) for promoting the solvent power for O. For example, a straight-run **kerosine**, b. 150-250°, contg. 0.0166% by wt. mercaptan S (I) and having +30 Saybolt color was treated continuously at 20° with air contg. 200% of the O required for oxidn. of the

mercaptans to disulfides in the presence of an aq. soln. contg. KOH 419, alkylphenols 27, HCO2H 218, and triethylene **glycol** 139 g./kg. The treated product contained 0.0009% by wt. I and had +23 Saybolt color. Similar treatment of jet fuel, b. 150-250° and having 0.011% by wt. I and +30 Saybolt color, with O and an sq. soln. contg. KOH 305, alkylphenols 45, HOAc 228, and triethylene **glycol** 160 g./kg. gave a product contg. 0.0009% by wt. I and having +21 Saybolt color. Similar treatment of gasoline b. 90-180° and having 0.012% by wt. RSH S and +30 Saybolt color, with O and an aq. soln. contg. KOH 335, alkylphenols 20, HOAc 242 and triethylene **glycol** 172 g./kg. gave a product having +30 Saybolt color and contg. 0.0032% by wt. I. Treatment of each of the above hydrocarbon oils with O and sq. KOH soln. contg. alkylphenols gave products of low I content, but color deterioration was severe in each case.

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 46 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

Full Text | Citing References

AN 1960:36380 HCAPLUS
DN 54:36380
OREF 54:7134c-f
TI Upper-cylinder lubricants and tune-up solvents
IN Tom, Theodore B.; Brehm, Allen E.
PA Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 22 (Petroleum, Lubricants, and Asphalt)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2914479		19591124	US	

AB Gum deposits are removed and tune-up is effected by introducing into the carburetor a mixt. boiling above the gasoline range and contg. 50-90% by vol. of a **light** aromatic oil ext. of a SAE 5-10W lubricating oil and 10-50% by vol. of ethylene **glycol** monoethyl **ether** (I). Thus, an upper lubricant contained a phenol ext. of a 5W-base lubricating oil (II) 75, I 24.3, dilinoleic acid 0.25, **kerosine** 0.25, and a pour-point depressant 0.2% by vol. A 2nd mixt. was prepd. comprising II 75, I 24.5, and antirust inhibitor (Alox 856) 0.5% by vol. In a corrosion test, 0.67% by vol. of the 2nd mixt. in gasoline decreased the rusted area of a steel panel from 35 to <1%. In the A.S.T.M. D-381 gum test, 25 mg. of gum was removed in 15 min. without stirring from 6 beakers by the same 20 mg. of the 2nd mixt. before its solvent power declined. The addn. of 0.78% by vol. of the 2nd mixt. to premium gasoline reduced the amt. of combustion-chamber deposits from 10.6 g. to 8.9 g. per cylinder during a 40-hr. run. In a 20-hr. Lauson engine test, the acetone-sol. deposits were reduced from 112.4 mg. to 27.1 mg. by the addn. of 0.67% by vol. of the 2nd mixt. to gasoline and from 225.1 mg. to 27.3 mg. by the addn. of the same amt. to a gasoline plus a concentrate which had a tendency to form induction-system deposits.

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